

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(Opposite the Commissariat),
RE NOW LANDING, EX
BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.
SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM
TAR.
TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."
CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIC-NICK in tins and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Outing's DRESS FRUITS in 2 1/2 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Assorted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robinson's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.
Richardson & Robinson's Curried OYSTERS.
Lancet TONGUE.
McCarthy's Superior LEMONADE.
Clean CHOWDER.
Stuffed SALMON.
Green TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.
&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:
TEYSSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.
PIONIC TONGUES.
COCOATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LEBON'S & EER'S COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.
SAUSAGES.
BROWN.
ISIGNY BUTTER.
DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.
HIESSER'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SPAL.
YEUVE CLUQUOT PONSARDIN
JULES MUMBI & Co., joints & quarts.

CLARETS.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.
CHATEAU LAITE.
JURA GRAVES.
BREAKFAST CLARET, &c.

SHERRIES & PORT.
SACON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SACON'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISQUIT DUBOIS & Co.'s BRANDY.
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINAH'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
CHATEAU D'Y.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
ANGOSTURA, BOTTLES and ORANGE
BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

RASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BONE, pints and quarts.
PILSENER BEER, in quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIAL SELECTED
CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGO @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.
FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to
25 cents.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAVES, and CASH BOXES, at
Manufacturer's Prices.
Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th day of July,
1882, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
"JANETTE," Commandant LOMTEY,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 26th July, 1882.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on
the 26th July, 1882. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 19, 1882. jy27

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF
TOKIO" will be despatched
from San Francisco via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1882, at
Noon.

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25% made on all
Return Passenger Tickets issued.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
and Sea Freight, and to the Company's
Office, should be sent to the Collector of
Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 15, 1882. jy29

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for EXAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam ship
"HUNTER," Captain BARLOW, with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this Port for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL, and other Ports of Call, on
FRIDAY, the 4th August, at Daylight.

Cargo will be received on board until
Noon on the day previous.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until Noon on the day previous.

For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bill of Lading.

This Vessel will call at COLOMBO.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 21, 1882. and

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP, £200,000.
PAID-UP RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
4. p. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1882.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF
TOKIO" will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,
the 12th August, 1882, at Noon, taking
Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On prepaid RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS a
Reduction of 25% is made.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. on the 11th August. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 3 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 15, 1882. au12

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 260,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Poonchow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or for other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 250,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and AC-
CUMULATIONS, 6th
April, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

Directors.

J. H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PIERCE, Esq., W. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER,
Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH—
Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12% for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are un-
nally distributed among all Contributors
of Business (whether Shareholders or not)
in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1882. 10c82

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP, £200,000.
PAID-UP RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
4. p. 1720.

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Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1882.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

M. R. FRASER-SMITH has the
honour to announce that, in conjunc-
tion with Mr. D'OHAY CODRAN, Mr. R. E.
ISMAN, and Mr. FRANK RUSSELL (late of the
BARBANS COMMISSIONERS), and assisted by
several well-known AMATEURS, he will give
A GRAND THEATRICAL
PERFORMANCE
THIS EVENING,
the 26th July, 1882.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MISS NELLIE FERGUSON.

WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
LORD LYTON'S CELEBRATED PLAY,
5 Acts, entitled
"THE LADY OF LYONS,"

Seats may be secured at Messrs KELLY &
WALSH'S, Queen's Road.

Prices of Admission:
Dress Circle (Reserved), Two Dollars.
Stalls Reserved,.....Two Dollars.
Unreserved Seats,.....One Dollar.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9 o'clock
Hongkong, July 26, 1882. jy27

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SAIGON.

The Steamship
"Bledisloe,"
Captain J. Ross, will be
despatched as above on
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th Inst.,
at 2 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON & Co.
Hongkong, July 26, 1882. jy30

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship
"Marionette,"
Commander,
expected here on or about
the 1st Instant, will have immediate de-
parture for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1882.

NOTICE.—P. & O. Co.

FROM this date, and until further Notice,
the Company's REGULAR LINE OF LADING
will cover all RISKS OF WAR.

No EXTRA PREMIUM will be INCURRED.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 26, 1882. au2

FOR SALE.

FIVE THOUSAND GALLONS AVERILL
AND PIONEER AMERICAN MIXED
PAINTS. The following Colours:—FRANCIS
GRAY, STONE, LIGHT STONE, VIOLET RED,
DARK GREEN, CARMINE, YELLOW, BLUE,
PINK, MARINE BLUE, DARK RED, INSIDE
WHITE and OUTSIDE WHITE.

Also,
20 Cases AMERICAN AXLE GREASE.

To be Sold less than San Francisco Prices.

In Quantities to Suit Purchasers.

Apply to
AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
S. B. LEWIS, Manager.

Hongkong, July 26, 1882.

TO LET.

THREE HOUSES in RICHMOND
TERRACE, Bonham Road. Rent
Moderate.

Apply to
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, July 7, 1882.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ZELEN, British steamer, Captain T.
Thoms. Arnhold, Kargberg & Co.

ANERLEY, British steamer, Capt. F. G.
Strachan.—Russell & Co.

ANCHOS, British barque, Captain Ed. B.
Halliday.—Borneo Company, Limited.

COMET, German ship, Capt. D. Siegenor.
—Captain.

EMBLEM, British ship, Capt. W. Roberts.
—P. & O. S. N. Co.

FEI LING, British steamer, Capt. W. N.
Allison.—D. Musso & Co.

GLENNY, British 3-m. schooner, Captain
David Thomson.—Wielser & Co.

GULF OF PANAMA, British steamer, Capt.
R. Thomson.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

MONARCH, British steamer, Captain M.
Thompson.—Stimson & Co.

S. R. BEARER, American barque, Captain
A. D. Barnard.—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 25, *Paladin*, British steamer, 896,
Aubin, Saigon July 21, General.—Arn-
hold, KARBURG & Co.

July 25, *Zezen*, British steamer, 740,
T. Thoms. Arnhold, Kargberg & Co.

July 26, *Phoenix*, German steamer, 789,
R. T. Behrens, Saigon July 21, Rics.
BOTTENREITH & SWINE.

July 26, *Fuyee*, Chinese steamer, from
Canton.

July 26, *Yangtze*, British steamer, from
Canton.

July 26, *Venice*, British steamer, 1271,
H. E. Board, Amoy July 24, General.—
RUSSELL & Co.

July 26, *Kuangsing*, British steamer,
674, M. Young, Foochow July 23, Amoy 24,
and Swatow 25, General.—DODD & L.
FRANK & Co.

July 26, *Anerley*, British steamer, 1299,
Strachan, San Francisco June 23, General.—
RUSSELL & Co.

July 26, *Havon*, British steamer, 234,
J. Mooney, Haiphong July 23, and Hoibow
25, General.—AVON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 26, *Emeralda*, for Amoy.
26, *Adell*, for Swatow and Amoy.
26, *Envy*, for Manila.
26, *Oakdale*, for Haiphong.
26, *Peking*, for Shanghai.
26, *Thoon Kramon*, for Bangkok.
26, *Ajax*, for

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to the "China Mail.")

(Per E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

ITALY INVITED TO SHARE IN THE PROTECTION OF THE CANAL.

Dated Singapore, 25th July, 10.15 a.m.

The Suez Canal is uninterrupted. France has proposed that Italy be invited to co-operate in its protection. Germany and Austria hold aloof.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Arabi has proclaimed war to the knife against the English.

SIR GARNET WOLESELEY IN SUPREME COMMAND.

Sir Garnet Woleseley has been appointed to the supreme command of the troops.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There can be no doubt that coal is an important controlling factor as regards the greatness of a country. It develops manufacturing industry and contributes largely to commercial prosperity. We had a notable instance of the part it played on a recent occasion here in regulating freights in the competition used on the opening of the tea season here, in China. Engineering science and skill, have, therefore, been much exercised in devising modifications or inventions to effect saving in the consumption of this fuel, particularly in connection with steam navigation, and, more recently, we find the announcement of an entirely new substitute for the solid mineral. Petroleum is the new agent destined to revolutionize one of the greatest difficulties of practical engineering, whether on land or sea.

We have on previous occasions adverted to the presence of mineral oil in the island of Formosa, and as the same substance is known to exist in Borneo within the territory of Sabah, we may be excused for devoting a little space to a subject of great interest as this new agent which is likely to displace coal for steam-raising purposes. The utilization of petroleum as fuel dates very far back. At Baku on the Western coast of the Caspian, it rises through marly soil in the form of vapour, and, being made to flow through earthen tubes, is inflated for the purpose of assisting in the preparation of food. Petroleum mixed with earth or ashes has been used from time immemorial in Burma for fuel. But the great future in store for petroleum has been—after various trials—recently and satisfactorily demonstrated by a railway experiment on Long Island, U.S.A., in which there was not the slightest difficulty experienced in keeping up the schedule speed of 40 miles an hour with the consumption of oil being at the rate of 2.12 gallons per mile. Petroleum in America costs only 1.7 cents per gallon, and the saving effected by its use when compared with coal, was, in this instance, found to be 39 per cent. The pressure maintained throughout the run was 100 lbs. per square inch, which, however, could have been easily increased if needed. But this is not the only advantage. There is another of greater consequence particularly as regards long voyages by ocean steamers—that is, bulk—a pound of petroleum doing as much duty as ten pounds of coal. The result of this experiment is of great interest to attention; and although the earlier trials of the new agent—like everything new—did not give much hope, still, nothing daunted, there were many believers in the possibility of a successful issue, with what result the experiment abundantly shows. We may, therefore, safely predict a very bright future for, which will amply compensate the past and present stagnation of the oil regions of the East.

There can be no difference of opinion as to the most desirable position for a General Hospital intended to meet the wants of any centre of population. Convenience points to a central location as the most desirable from a point of convenience, being the readiest accessible to the population when considered as a collective whole. But the best position does not always, in fact rarely does, afford the most eligible site, which is by no means an unimportant item when viewed hygienically. The direction of the prevailing winds is a factor which has to be taken into account, and the site selected in connection with the same according to local knowledge may suggest either to the windward or otherwise of the town. This procedure is, however, only applicable to the possible in small towns, being altogether unsuitable for the larger towns or cities. In these the difficulty is met by multiplication and distribution. There is no option in the matter of site. Public convenience is the *quid pro quo*, when such institutions are called into existence. The readiest means of affording aid either to relieve human suffering or to save human life is the object aimed at. It is apparent that, however the establishment—no matter whether centrally situated—can never afford these desiderata for a large population inhabiting a large area such as Hongkong; so that immediate help when necessary in particular cases is impossible. It is obvious that an accident occurring in a human habitation, the removal of the injured to a hospital, or more away—especially with the means of conveyance available in Victoria. The risk would be considerably enhanced in such a case occurring in, say, Kowloon; and it is a matter for surprise to us that this aspect of the question of affording medical relief to the great bulk of the population has not attracted the attention of the authorities here. We have assumed that the State is under an obligation in this respect to its semi-civilized Asiatic subjects who are too poor to provide for their wants, and humanity supports our assumption. The Government of India has recognized the responsibilities in this respect, and Indian hospitals are scattered all over the country, and are, for the most part, supported by Government grants. But what we are contending for is—receiving hospitals, where temporary relief and immediate aid could be afforded to all requiring such treatment till removal to the Civil Hospital is possible. These dispensaries might be further utilized for the treatment of out-patients, a condition of things we have so disgracefully neglected in this city, which reflects discreditably on British rule in this isolated appendage of the Crown in the Far East. In Singapore, Penang, Borneo and Ceylon we had hundreds of natives flocking every morning to the hospitals for treatment, which is denied to none—afforded to all alike. False economy has been the bane of this unfortunate Colony. But when the Principal Medical Officer is called upon to perform executive duties, and a goal with an average daily number of prisoners of close on 700 is denied a resident sur-

geon, we may expect anything. This is a legitimate channel for the exercise of philanthropy, which frequently runs to waste where it is not wanted.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL, by the M. M. *Saphirien*, may be expected to arrive here to-morrow evening, the 27th. She brings dates up to the 23rd June.The next AMERICAN MAIL, per the P. M. str. *City of Tokio* may be expected to arrive here on or about the 29th inst. Her dates from San Francisco are up to the 1st inst.The steamer *Catterithen* was docked at the Commercial Dock this morning, and the *Kwang Tung* will go to Kowloon Dock to-morrow.

A TELEGRAM was received from Manila at 10.20 a.m. to-day, which stated that a typhoon was raging E.N.E. of Luzon, near the Coast.

Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co., the agents, inform us that the steamer *Merionethshire*, from London, left Singapore yesterday for Hongkong.Reports from the country point to a great loss of life during the late typhoon. Near Changhai the country seems to have been changed, the number who perished being estimated at a thousand.—*Amoy Gazette*.

A FISHERMAN was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital this morning suffering from two incised wounds on the head, which had been inflicted with a chopper by a stone-cutter. The assault was committed at Shan-ki Wan, and this morning the stone-cutter was charged before Mr Woleseley, but the case was remanded until Tuesday next for a medical certificate had been put in to the effect that the fisherman would not be able to appear before that day.

To-day the case in which Ohai Afong and Pun Ahung, shop-coolies, and Lam Tai Lin, manager or master of the Kwong Hop shop, were charged, the first with having counterfeited Annamite cash in his possession, and the second and third with aiding and abetting, was disposed of by Mr Woleseley, who fined the third defendant, to whom the thirty cases were assigned, \$500, \$10 on each of the 60 coins put in by Mr Sharp who prosecuted. The fine was paid. Mr Francis, who appeared for the defendants, but who was not present at the conclusion of the case, intimated, before leaving, that in the event of the second or third defendants being convicted the decision would be appealed against. The cash remains in the custody of the Police.

EDWARD STUART GORDON, second engineer of the steamship *Himalaya*, was charged before Captain Thomsett, sitting as Marine Magistrate, by William Robson Beedle, master of that vessel, with disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. The master of the vessel deposed that the chief engineer made a report to him on the 17th inst., while the vessel was at Haiphong, in consequence of which he sent for the defendant, who told him that he had refused to obey the chief engineer's orders. The master then ordered the defendant to go into the ballast tank and clear the suction pipe which was defective, but he still refused and said it was no part of his duty. He also refused to work the donkey again, which was part of his duty, as it was past five o'clock. He afterwards did start the engine, but left it going at midnight without any one in charge, and went to bed. The Chief Engineer corroborated the master's evidence, adding that the defendant had been very impertinent and used bad language towards him. The defendant admitted that he was ordered to clean out the tank, and had refused, because he considered that it was coolies' work, and not the second engineer's. Captain Thomsett did not hold the same opinion, and ordered that the defendant should forfeit two days' pay for disobedience of orders, and that he be discharged from the ship.

It is becoming more and more apparent that however much the other powers may be interested in the maintenance and protection of the route through the Suez Canal, the suppression of Arabi Pasha is to be left entirely to England. Even France, whose ships are at a sort of armed neutrality, although accepting the invitation of Great Britain to join with her in protecting the Canal. It is now proposed by France that Italy should also be invited to co-operate in its protection, no doubt with the view of smoothing away her jealousy of the Republic in the Mediterranean. Germany and Austria still hold aloof, on the principle, we suppose, that it is a judicious thing to wait until the nut is taken out of the fire before offering suggestions as to what shall be done with it afterwards. The redoubtable Arabi has proclaimed war to the knife against the English, which may either mean very little or a great deal. At all events, now that Sir Garnet Woleseley has been appointed to command the troops in Egypt, we may hope soon to hear of steps being taken to give Arabi an opportunity of putting his threat into execution. But there is a wide difference between Arabi's utterance and the courage of the Egyptian army, if we are to judge from its previous appearance in the field. No one, however, can shut his eyes to the fact that heavy loss of life and money may have to be incurred ere the end of our Egyptian troubles is reached.

The *Amoy Gazette* says a peculiar wave of anti-foreign feeling has for some time been passing over Amoy. The latest phase is an attack on that very sensitive portion of the human frame the stomach. It seems that the local officials on some flimsy pretext or other have arrested all the men, butchers, cattle dealers and others who are concerned in supplying beef to foreigners. Not only is the action of the officials causing heavy loss to the foreign stores; but great inconvenience, and something more to the whole community. Prompt action on the part of the Consular body should be at once taken not only to put a stop to the present outrages, but to prevent its recurrence in the future.

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

(Before the Hon. Sir G. P. Philippo, Knt., Chief Justice.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, Thursday, 27th July, 10.30 a.m.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, 10.45 a.m.—Sayle and ora. v. Humphreys.—Hearing.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

Wednesday, July 26.

THE PASSAGE BROKER CASES.

Their Lordships gave judgment in these cases to-day. Mr Justice Snowden went over the circumstances which led up to the appeal. It had been the practice in this Colony for the shipper to receive the money directly from the passengers, and then the emigration officers passed them as having a contract ticket signed by a licensed broker. These brokers merely signed the tickets and got a commission on each and no duty required by the Ordinance was done by them except attending at the emigration office. Where such a passage broker sold a ticket it was obtained by Ordinance that the contract was good. If a man chose for a commission to run the risk of signing such a passage ticket, he did it at his own peril. The Tung Man On had received money from a number of passengers, then disappeared, and left a large number of people in distress here. His Lordship hoped the attention of the Legislature would be directed to this, and that, as a consequence, the interests of passengers and others would be better safeguarded. The form defendant had signed made him a principal because the Legislature said that an emigration officer who signed such a ticket should be responsible as a principal. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs in the cases, with costs. Costs of suit and appeal were granted to the plaintiff in the first case tried.

His Lordship the Chief Justice said he concerned generally with the judgment and the reasons given by Mr Justice Snowden. Mr Francis had contended that the defendant having signed as a passage broker must be held to have signed as an agent, and could not be made liable. The passage broker, however, was not merely a go-between to bring two parties together, and was not so before the passing of the Ordinance. He was apparently a dealer in passage tickets, selling them and receiving the money for them. The Ordinance had restricted his powers, and provided that he should only sell tickets. He must satisfy the emigration officer that he had secured the accommodation he was to dispose of. Mr Francis had contended that the defendant was not the parties who sold the tickets, but His Lordship said it was unnecessary for him to decide that point as it was not involved in the case. It appeared to be necessary in this case that passage tickets should be issued by licensed passage brokers according to the form provided for by the Ordinance. The tickets were sold and signed by the defendant in accordance with an arrangement made by him and the charterers. His Lordship was of opinion that the broker made himself distinctly responsible for procuring the passage under provision of the Ordinance; he could protect himself by retaining the passage ticket until he was satisfied that the passenger paid for would be furnished, but the purchaser of the ticket had nothing to do with any private arrangement made between defendant and the charterers, they having received the money implicitly at his request and by his direction. Mr Francis had relied on the fact that on the ticket was the name of the defendant, and that the defendant was acting as agent for a disclosed principal. But, as was pointed out by Mr Ho Kai, the name of the charterer was not on the ticket, which purported to be signed by the Man Tung On Company. His Lordship's decision was however based on the ticket itself and the ordinance under which it was issued.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Woleseley, Esq.)

Wednesday, July 26.

THOMAS IDE BOWLER SUMMONED FOR ASSAULTING A CHINESE CARPENTER. Thomas Ide Bowler appeared on a summons this morning, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mok Kun, master of the Mok Wo carpenter's shop, No. 7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

The complaint stated that while in Casumbhoy's shop, on the 26th inst., to which place he had gone to collect some money, the defendant entered, and, after asking who he was, took hold of him by the queue, pulled him out of the chair in which he was seated, and pushed him out of the shop, saying that the shop belonged to him, and that he would not allow witness inside. Nothing more happened at that time, and he went off; before going, however, Mr Casumbhoy told him to call back on the 24th. He went back on that day, and had not been long in the shop, when the defendant stepped in, and again ordered him out, despite the fact that Mr Casumbhoy's son told him that witness was there on business. The defendant sent for a constable who seized hold of witness by the queue and was for marching him off, when Mr Casumbhoy's comrade explained to the constable that witness was on business. Defendant then proceeded to do the arresting himself, striking the complainant on the arm because he had hung on by a fixed bay, and tearing his jacket. The complainant had never had any business with the defendant, and could not understand why he was turned out.

Sheer Ali Casumbhoy said he had seen the whole occurrence. The defendant had ordered the complainant out of the shop, but did not strike him. The bruise on the complainant's arm might have been caused by the constable dragging him, but it was impossible for the defendant to have produced it, as he had never touched the complainant. The defendant had an interest in the store, and only wished money to be collected on certain days, instead of at any time during the month. The complainant had been ordered to call on the 24th, but witness was not acquainted with the defendant's wishes at that time.

Lo Ayuk, the comrade spoken of, was

called, but Mr Bowler objected to his giving evidence, as the witness had been caught in the act of striking the complainant. The Magistrate, however, asked Mr Bowler to make no remarks. The witness then said he had heard the defendant order the complainant out of the store. The defendant also brought a constable, and insisted on him seizing the complainant by the queue, although the latter had protested to his willingness to go with the constable quietly. The defendant pushed the complainant out after the constable had released his hold, but witness did not see what happened after the complainant grasped hold of the bar.

Mahomed Hussain, P. C. 620, said he arrested the complainant at the instance of the defendant, who had called him into the store. He did not drag the complainant, and he did not observe the defendant strike the complainant.

The defendant called Ali Lazars Azibeg, who, according to the defendant, had witnessed the whole occurrence. Mr Bowler encouraged him, and told him not to be afraid, as there was nothing to be afraid of. The Magistrate again asked the defendant to make no remarks. The witness, thus stimulated by the defendant, said he had heard the latter order not being committed with the defendant sent for a constable, who seized hold of the complainant and pulled him out of the shop. Witness emphatically asserted that the defendant had not struck the complainant at all, had not even touched him.

Inspector Hennessy stated that there were marks on the complainant's arm, and a long narrow mark which looked as if it had been caused by a scratch, and the other a small one which probably might have been caused by a blow from a fist.

The defendant said the whole thing was a case of law.

The Magistrate said he did not consider a criminal assault had been proved, although the complainant had been treated in a way he had certainly no right to be. He had been invited to the shop and then turned out very roughly. He thought the case was one more for civil action than criminal, and the complainant could take civil proceedings against the defendant, but he would not discuss the summons.

Mr. Bowler: If your Worship will allow me, I charge the complainant with wilful perjury.

His Worship: The summons is dismissed. I am not going into any other charge just now.

Mr. Bowler: I have had some with the complainant for the last eight years.

Mr. Bowler, who was proceeding to make a statement, was peremptorily stopped by the Magistrate again telling him that the summons was dismissed.

BRINGING A FEMALE INTO THE COLONY FOR AN ILLEGAL PURPOSE.

Lam Ahn, mistress of licensed brothel No. 76, West Street, was charged with bringing a woman named Lan Kwai into the Colony for the purpose of prostitution on the 8th inst.

Lan Kwai's story was to the following effect. She said she was the wife of a barber named Li Hot Hing and lived with him in Sui Ting Street, Canton, up to the 8th inst., when she came to Hongkong with the defendant, whom she had previously met in one of the streets of Canton early on the morning of the 4th inst. On this first occasion she accosted the defendant and asked her where she was going, and the defendant told her she was looking for some one to go to Hongkong, the witness offered herself and was accepted, the defendant telling her that she would take her whether she became a prostitute or not. They then arranged that they would meet again on the 8th inst., and the defendant was carried out. The witness said she was living in a brothel in Sui Ying-ping for three days, after which she was removed to the licensed brothel of which the defendant was the mistress. Before being taken to be registered on the 15th inst. the defendant had told her to say her name was Wong Kwai Lun, that she was willing to do anything a prostitute, and that she was twenty-two years of age and unmarried, that she had no parents, and to say nothing about having been taught to say these things. At the Registrar General's Office it was found out that she was not telling the truth and she then had information. She had come to Hongkong willingly and knowing that she was to be a prostitute, because the defendant had said that it was a very pleasant life, and she would get jewellery and other good things, but now that she had had a trial of it she thought the life was a hard one and desired to return to her husband, whom she had left because he had frequently ill-treated her. He was willing to receive her to Canton. She thought she would like the life until she tried it. She had been well treated in the brothel, the mistress of which had frightened her into telling the untruths she had done at first by saying that she would be imprisoned if she did otherwise. She did not tell her husband that she was going to Hongkong.

The case was remanded until Friday morning.

DANGEROUS VAGABONDS.

U Aman, fisherman, and Li Atai, coolie, were charged with being rogues and vagabonds, and with being in the possession of burglarious implements.

The prisoners were observed by a Sikh Constable about half past four o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst. sitting near the Bridge on the Pok-fu Lam Road. On seeing the constable they took off their shoes and started to run, but they were brought up by the constable presenting his revolver at them and ordering them to stop. The prisoners were then ordered to get up and were found a knife, two daggers, and an instrument used for forcing back Chinese doors. Nothing was found on the second. The first prisoner said he was a new comer, and did not know his place of residence. He was a fisherman by trade, and the implements found on him were used in that occupation. The defendant was used in this last statement to the constable, but it was known that they were well known burglarious instruments. The second prisoner called a witness who said he (the prisoner) had lived with him for some days, but as he knew nothing about his character he refused to become security for him.

Six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed on each.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Mok Afuk, shop-coolie, was charged, on suspicion, with being concerned in a robbery from No. 49 Queen's Road West.

The robbery had been committed on the morning of the 29th June during the absence of the proprietor, and his wife and family, they having gone to Canton to attend a marriage, leaving an arm in charge of the house. One box had been taken into the street and emptied of its contents, among them being a promissory note for eighty taels. The Police had investigated the matter, and discovered in their round of the pawnshops a quantity of clothing which was identical with that of the box, and the arm identified as theirs. The only evidence against the prisoner was that one of the pawnbrokers said he resembled the man who had pawned clothing with

him, and that a jade stone bangle claimed by the complainant was found on his person when arrested.

The case was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

(Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq.)

LARCENY.

Li-Achat, farmer, incurred the penalty of six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for feloniously stealing a jacket and a pair of trousers which had been hung out to dry by Li Achat.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

We take the following telegrams from San Francisco papers brought on by the S. S. *Aurora*, Captain Strachan:—

London, June 20.—Theodore Walsh, arrested in connection with the seizure of arms in Clerkenwell, was charged in Court to-day with feloniously receiving and fraudulently dealing in rifles, bayonets and other weapons believed to be the property of the Government. He was remanded for a week and bail refused.

In the Commons yesterday afternoon Gladstone informed Sir Stafford Northcote that the confucius could deal with the condition of Egypt and not with the Suez Canal.

The Under Foreign Secretary stated that Germany, Austria and Russia have accepted the proposal for a conference. Italy had previously declared she would follow the course of the other Powers. Very full instructions, he said, were sent to Admiral Seymour at Brindisi, which were sufficient to preserve British interests in Alexandria in case of renewed disturbances.

June 21.—The Lord Mayor has a telegram from Dr. Mackenzie, the Consul-General at Alexandria, stating that thousands of poor Christian families are fleeing from Egypt. He says they are leaving their possessions, and will be destitute and he asks the Lord Mayor to organize a fund for their relief. Another dispatch says that even the natives talk of quitting the country. Next year's crops are ruined, and it is difficult to see what can prevent famine.

Mait, the British Consul-General at Egypt, has been instructed to effect such a settlement as will provide for the maintenance of the rights of the Khedive, the preservation of the liberties of the Egyptians, and the observance of Egypt's international obligations.

The Daily News says dispatches were sent to Admiral Seymour at Alexandria, instructing him to say aside all hesitation in landing sailors and marines in event of necessity.

The following is said to be the programme of the new Egyptian Ministry: General amnesty except to the participants in the recent riots. Relations with foreign powers to be carried on between them and the Minister of Foreign Affairs only.

Sir Charles Dilke said in the Commons, yesterday, that the result of the late exchange of views is that the Powers have agreed, upon the initiative of England and France, that there is ground for deliberation upon the present state of Egypt and the measures which may be called for.

It is reported that the British Consul has ordered all the engineers and other English employees connected with the water works to quit their posts immediately.

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cottons can be extracted from one chest, and generally without detection. But it is not the process so much as the organisation that calls most urgently for our attention. It appears that the various classes of Chinese concerned in the trade combine so ably and consistently that the foreign trader is virtually at their mercy. There is no check upon them; each man plays into the other's hands, and nothing is known of the mischief until the tea is found to weigh up shorter than it should in London. The coolies who carry the tea on board are in league with the cargo-boat men who purloin the tea. The covering of the cargo-boat and the fact that these operations are generally conducted by night, help to render detection extremely difficult. "The coolies and boatmen combine and assist each other to create confusion and noise to attract the ship-officers' attention, while one of the party takes advantage of the opportunity to pass the tally-sticks on board the ship." Once a cargo of tea, which had to remain in the cargo-boat over Sunday, was weighed by the man in charge, and found ten piculs short; and the man accepted a bribe of sixty thousand cash to say nothing about the matter. The man in charge of the cargo-boat was in league with the coolies, and getting rid of the stolen goods. There are plenty of shops only too glad to take them—shops, in fact, which make a business of it, and will buy a handful of tea, or cotton, or seaweed, or any kind of cargo that may be brought them by coolies working on board the vessels that touch the coast. But it is not necessary to recapitulate all the details which have been brought before our notice. The question is whether anything can be done to stop the evil. It appears that certain measures, doubtless as well meant as energetic, were taken some time ago by Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, in sending a witness to the Consul at Seymour on Brindisi, which were sufficient to preserve British interests in Alexandria in case of renewed disturbances.

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